The Centre Reporter.

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THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ, -- EDITOR

A number of Republican congressmen are openly advocating ariff reform and will support the Mills' bill. What will the Philadelphia *Press* say now?

The name of Ex-Governor Hoadly, of Ohio, is mentioned in connection with the office of Chief Justice. Ohio has another good man, Judge Thurman.

The debt statement issued shows that the reduction of the public debt during the month of March amounted to $11,586,559.68. Total cash in treasury, $586,464,002 66.

Judge Barnett, of New York, has decided in a case tried, that if a person makes a will, publishes the same, and afterwards becomes insane and destroys the document, the will is nevertheless valid and the property goes to those in whose favor it was originally intended.

Juniata is the third Republican county that comes to the front with instructions for Senator Cameron as a presidential candidate. The senator says he is not a candidate, but will not object to holding the delegation between his finger and thumb.

At St. Paul, on 28 inst., The executive committee of the Minnesota Farmers Alliance, comprising members of both political parties, in session adopted resolutions endorsing President Cleveland's views on the tariff, denouncing the protective tariff and calling for its immediate repeal on all raw material and necessaries of life.

Nebraska is not all honey either. The people of Jackson, Neb., are leaving their farms on low lands and seeking shelter on the hills, fearing that when the great gorge at Cottonwood Hill breaks everything will be swept away.

The lower sections, opposite the mouth of the Big Sioux, are now overflowed and some stock has been lost.

"The people are paying to-day, under color of tariff taxes, a great deal more money than the treasury gets, and yet the part that the treasury gets is vastly more than it needs for economical government. After long continued study of the proportions, it is my firm belief and conviction that the treasury only gets about $1 out of $5 paid by the people under the protective taxes since 1883."—Prof, Perry in New England Magazine.

Cashier Hopkins, of the Fidelity National Bank of Cincinnati, got his instalment of the transgressor's hard way, in a sentence of seven years and two months to the penitentiary. The men who play fast and loose with the funds of national banks learn to their cost that the United States Courts are very unsympathizing, besides having long memories and still longer arms. Their indictments do not grow rusty with age, nor their requisitions lose their grip in crossing State boundaries, or even the boundaries of foreign countries. Monkeying with bank deposits is a risky business anywhere, but doubly risky when the deposits happen to be those of a national bank.

A healthy condition of business in the country as a whole is indicated by *Bradstreet's* in its report of failures for the first quarter of the year 1888. The total number of failures shows a decrease of 2½ per cent. as compared with those of the first quarter of 1887, and 19 States share directly in this decrease. By sections, there are fewer failures in the Eastern, Middle, Southern and Pacific States, but there is an increase in the Western States. This preponderance in the Western States, however does not exceed the natural ratio of the marvelous growth in the volume of business in that section. There have been far reaching speculative disasters in the West, but aside from this the West is in a fairly prosperous condition:

It grows daily more apparent that the man who tries to get in the way of revenue reform this session will get run over. The train will go on and not pause to collect the mangled remains. The whispers among Republican level-headed members indicate a perception of the momentum acquired by tariff revision The familiar whoops about "this factory will shut down if Hancock is elected," about "degrading labor and destroying industries," which Major McKinley executes in his minority report as the one tune he can play, will not avail. The Democratic house committee, after months, of honest, compromising, impartial work, formulated a bill and it now has a majority of the house in its favor.

The grand debate opens Tuesday, April 17. The organization is so perfect the party stress is so candidly avowed, that no dilatory maneuvres will be tolerated. Full debate to the utmost limit is arranged.

A REPUBLICAN SPEAKS.

The Hon. Knute Nelson, the only republican congressman from Minnesota, delivered a speech on the subject of the tariff in committee of the whole in the house on Thursday, which fairly made the republican high tariff men's hair stand on end. He declared that seventy-five per cent of the republicans of his state favor a low tariff and read extracts from letters addressed to him by his constituants and from republican newspapers published in Minnesota favoring the policy of an immediate revision and reduction of the tariff. While the democrats of the house applauded him the republicans stood aghast at his bold and defiant attitude.

The tide has turned so decidedly in favor of tariff revision and reduction that men of all parties who have heretofore quietly approved the president's policy are emboldened to speak their sentiments without fear or hesitation. The speech of the Minnesota congressman means that the farmers of that state and especially the large Scandinavian element of which he is a representative, will no longer follow the lead of the high tariff politicians, but will affiliate with the party which best represents their views and wishes. The claim that Minnesota is a doubtful state is apparently well founded.

The republican party is not only at sea so far as its choice of a presidential candidate is concerned, but it is hopelessly divided on the great, overshadowing question of the day. It is already beaten on the main political issue.

AN APOLOGY THAT DON'T APOLOGIZE.

Senator Ingalls writes to one of his Kansas constituants recognizing the force of public censure visited on him for his black guard libels of McClellan and Hancock, and explaining that "every man of intelligence" knows that his stigmatizing the dead heroes as "allies of the confederacy," referred to them "not as soldiers, but as Democratic candidates for the Presidency"

This quip of the judge advocate is very thin and probably comes from his legal experience in prosecuting the despoilers of Kansas hen roosts before militia courts martial. The idea given out is that when McClellan and Hancock were leading the Union armies into the jaws of death—Hancock soaking with blood the soil of his native state—the magnificent Ingalls would tolerate them as reaching the level of his skulking patriotism and doubtful courage. But when these great soldiers took to themselves the privileges of the humblest American citizen—rights they were fighting to maintain—they became at once on the Ingalls idea, and because they couldn't see politics as did Ingalls, hypocrites and traitors. When their bodies were interposed between Ingalls and rebel bullets they were so-so sort of men, but when they approached the ballot box with a Democratic ticket, to the gallows as traitors! Ingalls would be content rating Jeff Davis a traitor, but McClellan and Hancock he counts as something worse—as hypocrites as well as traitors. The Miss Nancyish coiner of epithets and phrases must face the music of his libelous utterances. "Would there were a whip in every honest hand to lash the rascal naked through the land."

The New York State Senate has passed a bill forbidding the sale of cigarettes, cigars and tobacco to minors, but judging from the opposition it is meeting in the other branch of the Legislature, it will hardly become a law. The need of the passage of some such measure has, however, been ably proven. The extent to which boys and young lads indulge in the practice of smoking and the deleterious effect it has upon their health are evident to every intelligent observer. No more convincing argument could be brought in favor of the bill than the remark of one of its opponents from New York City. Said he: "The business of selling cigarettes to boys is very profitable in my district. The boys who smoke them don't have much money, and buy, "by the cent's worth." The profits to cigarette dealers are said to reach 400 per cent, and they come mainly out of schoolboys, apprentices and newsboys. It is an evil which should be abated, and there ought to be enough far-sighted men in the New York Legislature to take a vigorous step to that end.

A private letter was received a few days ago by one of the leading citizens of Indiana from a friend in Rome, which stated that Mr. Blaine was completely broken down physically, and that he was greatly depressed in spirits. The writer of the letter is an Eastern Republican of prominence, who has long been active as a party manager, and who is a devoted admirer and intimate personal friend of Mr. Blaine.

The Union county Republicans have nominated Alfred Hayes for Assembly over James R. Ritter.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION IN A MISSOURI COAL MINE.

The most horrible mine disaster that has ever occurred in the West happened on March 29 at Rich Hill, Mo., and, as a result, a large number of men are entombed and thousands of dollars worth of property destroyed. Just at the dinner hour, when the men were ascending eight at a time on the cage, a terrible gas explosion occurred, filling every entry with a flame of fire which shot out of the shaft a distance of 1040 feet.

It is probable that all who were in the mine at the time of the first explosion are dead. The bravery of Superintendent Sweeny almost cost him his life, and is applauded by everybody. About 95 miners are employed in this mine, and the probabilities are that the majority of them are out but this cannot be told yet.

They are mostly negroes who came from Springfield, Ill., when the mine was opened less than a year ago.

TOWNS SWEPT AWAY BY THE FLOODS.

Further accounts of the late floods in Germany says: Forty thousand people have been rendered homeless, hundreds of villages have been submurged and forty towns and hamlets have completely disappeared. The Elbe, Nogat, Victula and Oder rivers cover a hundred miles wide in many districts and an enormous amount of damage has been done to property. It is impossible to estimate the number of lives lost, but it will reach large proportions.

While trying to break an ice gorge on the Elbe by blasting, fourteen soldiers were killed. The Weser, a tributary of the Vistula, has overflowed its banks near the Russian frontier, submerging the city of Posen. The waters are still rising and the entire district is flooded.

The whole district of Bodrog, in North Hungary, is inundated, the river having swept away twenty villages. The district of Fehrgyarmal is a heap of ruins. The distress all over Germany is very great, and the newspapers suggest granting of State aid to the sufferers.

A LAND STEAL STOPPED.

President Cleveland has again signalized his devotion to the interests of the working people by calling the attention of congress to an attempt to take from the public domain several hundred thousand acres of the public lands. The presentation of the facts, the president says, is the result of an examination which has developed the most unblushing frauds.

It seems that this immense land steal has been attempted under an act of congress granting lands for the construction of wagon roads in the state of Oregon. The idea that two hundred thousand acres of land should be donated for the construction of wagon roads would seem to be preposterous. Yet such is the fact.

The president deserves the thanks of the people and especially of the working class for his vigilance and fidelity in preserving the public domain for occupancy by actual settlers. So long as the American workman can have a farm by simply settling upon it, he need have no fear of being compelled to labor for low wages

The Chicago *Herald* figures it out in this wise: Let us start at a ten-pound piece of flannel on its journey. It costs abroad $3. The duty-10 cents per pound and 35 per cent. ad valorem-is $2.05. Importer adds his 20 per cent. Cost $3.60; plus tariff, $2.46. The wholesaler adds his cost, $4.32; plus tariff, $2.95.2. The retailer adds his cost, $5 18 4; plus tariff, $3.54.2 and $8.72.6 is the price the consumer finally pays. The duty cost $1.49.2 more than the government receives, or after it $3 of profit. Without a tariff at the same profit the goods that in England would cost at most $3 60, as there the retailer can buy direct from the manufacturer, would cost here the two profits; and would be sold at $4 32. With but one profit and the tariff they would cost $6.06. At this price the working people of the great cities can sometimes buy with cash to spare and "job lots," but usually, as they buy at the nearest store, and often on credit, they pay the same prices the farmers do, and get for $8.72 the same flannel that is retailed abroad at $3.60. As far as that is concerned the workingmen's wages must be $10 here when they are $4.13 abroad to have the same purchasing power.

BUSINESS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA

A statement of the business on all the lines of the Pennsylvania railroad company east of Pittsburg and Erie for February '88, compared with the same month of '87, shows a decrease in net earnings of $21,874. The two months of '88, compared with the same period of 87, show a decrease in the net earnings of $230,305 All the lines West of Pittsburg and Erie for the two months in '88, show a deficiancy in meeting of all liabilities of $63,019, being a loss compared with the same period of ,87 of $221,445.

The Bell telephone company declared 16 per cent dividend last year. Hello

CROP PROSPECTS.

The fields being now clear of snow, gives one a good opportunity to judge of the wheat prospect. In the main the outlook is promising in our state; there are occasional fields that look bare, yet may make a better showing under a favorable spring.

In our own county the prospects are for a fair wheat crop, far better than the previous two years. Penn, Brush and Nittany vallies promise an average yield.

We have had opportunity to observe the outlook in Blair, Clinton, Union and Lycoming counties, and find the wheat fields green and promising. In Union county the fields look exceedingly fine.

Northumberland, Montour, Columbia and Luzerne counties, show fine wheat fields. From other counties of the eastern section of the state, we also hear that appearances for a good crop of wheat are favorable.

MUST PAY FOR PAVING.

On Tuesday, in the Dauphin county court, a decision was rendered by Judge M'Pherson, that owners of lots abutting on streets must pay for paving. The city did the work, and entered suit to recover from Geo. I. Shoemaker, et al. and the virdict was rendered against defendants, who had to pay the cost of paving with interest, and 10 per cent as penalty. This shows that the REPORTER was right when it said the Centre Hall council can not make owners of some lots pay for paving and in others make the borough pay. There would be no reason in such a course, and there is no law for it. The law makes the owners of abutting grounds pay the paving and Judge M'Pherson so decides.

——J. J. Wood, who recently brought suit against the city of Altoona for injuries resulting from a fall on a defective sidewalk, has been awarded the sum of $4000 by the jury that heard his case Since the verdict was rendered the sidewalk has been repaired, the authorities of Altoona being almost as shrewd as the man who locked the stable after his horse was stolen.

——A Rich Philadelphia woman, noted for her wealth and eccentricity, having exhausted all her finger space in displaying her jewels, wears a striking ring on one of her thumbs. Strange as this appears, it is only going back to an old fashion, two or three hundred years ago it was the fashion to wear a ring on the thumb, and the signet ring was worn on the thumb by the nobility at a time when the fingers were devoid of ornament.

——A Northumberland woman displayed considerable grit a few days ago. A constable entered her house for the purpose of making a levy on her goods for rent. He deliberately seated himself at a table and commenced operations. But he did not remain long. She stood her broom up in the corner and took him by the slack of his pants and coat collar and pitched him into the street. He now carries a bruised arm in a sling and takes the other side of the street when passing down her way.

——In this issue we have added an extra sheet in order to accommodate our advertising patrons who have made rather an unexpected demand upon us for space We give our readers as much reading matter as heretofore and will not be intruding upon the regular amount of news. It is a source of gratification to know that the REPORTER as a medium for reaching the masses in this section is a well known fact to the merchants, who do not hesitate to use its colums to further and stimulate their business.

EDISON RECITES A FAMOUS POEM.

When Edison first thought of making a phonograph he perfected most of the details before even drawing a plan When he had the idea well developed, he told an Old German who made models for him to make a machine after a certain pattern. The inventer didn't hint what he wanted it for, but occasionally sent an order for a change or alteration to be made, without even looking at the model. Finally the German took the machine to Mr. Edison, who fitted a bit of tinfoil into it, turned the crank and spoke into the funnel the words of "Mary Had a Little Lamb." The German looked on as though he thought the inventer had gone crazy. Then Mr. Edison reversed the crank and in that queer, piping voice now so familiar, the machine repeated the lines. "Mein Gott!" said the German throwing up his hands, "Mein Gott! it talks!"

MIFFLIN COUNTY FOR CAMERON.

The Mifflin county Republican committee elected national delegate conferrees, to meet at Lewistown on April 19. The committee fixed August 25 for the primary election: indorsed Cameron and Quay, Beaver and Atkinson, and favored Senator Cameron for the Presidency.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. A. O. Furst, President of the Court of Common Pleas of the 49th Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Centre and Huntingdon, and the Hon. Chester Munson and the Hon. Daniel Rhoads Associate Judges in Centre county, having issued their precept, bearing date the 29th day of March, 1888, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and to commence on the 4th Monday of April being the 23rd day of April, 1888, and to continue two weeks. Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the 23rd, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertain to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 29th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1888, and the one hundred and twelfth year of the independence of the United States.

ROBERT COOK, Sheriff.

PASTOR RESIGNED.

Rev. W. H Groh, we are informed, last Sabbath handed in his resignation as pastor of the Boalsburg Reformed charge. Rev. Groh has served the charge 30 years, and it formerly included the Centre Hall and Loop congregations. He is a sound theologian, and decided in his utterances, and has been faithful and consistant in the Gospel ministry.

We have just received a new lot of the celebrated Davis and New Home sewing machines, which we are offering at rock bottom prices. We extend an invitation to all to come and see these machines and be convinced that they are the best in the market.

BUSHMAN & KREAMER.

SPRING GOODS.

We would respectfully announce to our many patrons in Centre co. that we have received an immense line of spring and summer goods. We were in the market in time to select a fine stock and have opened up the same for your inspection. We have an unusually large and complete line of suitings for our merchant tailoring department Altogether new styles in cloth will be worn for spring and summer and can be seen at our store. Remember that if you want a fine spring suit. You can get it much cheaper now than when there is a rush. Our line of ready made clothing complete and lower in price than ever. Come and see the new styles just received at

PHILAD. BRANCH.

COMMISSIONERS' SALE OF UNSEATED LANDS.

In pursuance of an Act of Assembly approved the 29 day of March, A. D. 1824, the County Commissioners will sell at public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Bellefonte on Thursday, the 10 day of May, 1888, the following tracts of unseated lands which had been sold to the county for unpaid taxes at sundry Treasurers' Sales, and which have remained in their hands unredeemed for five years or more to wit:—

No.	Acres	Per	Warranted.	Township.
1	50		John Moore	Benner
2	50		Andrew Coon	"
3	50		A D Harris	"
4	434	163	David Lewis	Boggs
5	12	63	Roland Curtin	"
6	150		Sarah Lane	"
7	400		D Carscadden	"
8	50		Jona Walker (owner)	"
9	433		Jos. G Wallace	Burnside
10	433	163	William Bell	"
11	60		J W & S C Parker	Curtin
12	433	163	Benj. R Morgan	"
13	158	93	J W Packer	"
14	71	121	Roland Curtin	"
15	20		A Hamilton	"
16	415		Jesse Brooks	"
17	284	31	Martha Godfrey	"
18	42		Samuel Hall	"
19	400		J Z Long	"
20	284		Charles Bruce	"
21	304	4	Job W Packer	"
22	153	93	J W Packer	"
23	320		Jona Miles	"
24	400		J Z Long	"
25	439	138	N L Adwood	"
29	10		Abram Hicks	Ferguson
27	93		Margaret Daugherty	Gregg
28	122	131	Wm Hepburn	"
29	380		Bernard Hubley	"
30	125		D Hensyl (owner)	Haines
31	150		D Hensyl (owner)	"
32	109		——Lowry	"
33	3	50	Abram Elder	Halfmoon
34	48		Daniel Beck	"
35	67	76	Isaac Shearer	"
36	63	89	Isaac Shearer	"
37	421	43	John Burg	"
38	50		John Irwin	Harris
39	208		Jno W Godfrey	Howard
40	200		Samuel Custin	"
41	40		Paul Custin	"
42	25		Joseph Baker	"
43	415		Martha Godfrey	"
44	104	63	John Brady	"
45	80		Henry Antis	"
46	217		Sarah Bonham	"
47	88		James T Hale	"
48	50		Jos Graysburg	"
49	104	63	John Brady	"
50	25		Joseph Graysburg	"
51	49		Samuel Leathers	"
52	50		A D Harris	"
53	119	15	C B Welch	"
54	231		——Moore	Huston
55	100		J & D Gunsallus	Liberty
56	100		Job W Packer	"
57	40		——Longbottom	"
58	26		Jere Sheridan	"
59	98		John Potter	"
60	55	18	J D Shugart	Marion
61	53		——McCalmont	"
62	46		J J Lingle	"
63	400		McCoy & Linn	"
64	75		Thomas Tones	Miles
65	156	60	S Derr & Jac Stahl	"
66	196	42	Simon Gratz	"
67	195	1	Simon Gratz	"
68	123	47	Simon Gratz	"
69			Wm Brady	"
70	250		Jere Jackson	"
71	76		A Hienter	Potter
72	42		James Moore	"
73	400		Daniel Levy	"
74	400		Wm Hoffman	"
75	170		——Parker	"
76	100		Henry Gross	"
77	250		Jno Copenhaver	Rush
78	164	10	James Allison	"
79	776		Copenhaver & Witcome	"
80	6		Jas Nelson (Est owner)	"
81	433	153	Thos Greaves	"
82	433	153	David Lewis	"
83	433	153	Jacob Wetzel	"
84	433	153	Richard Malone	"
85	433	153	Jas Toner	"
86	433	153	Wm Gray	"
87	433	153	Philip Eberman	"
88	196		Henry Vandyke	"
89	456		John Brackbill	"
90	200		John Copenhaver	"
91	433	153	David Lewis	"
92	433	153	Richard Malone	"
93	430		Charles Lucas	"
94	433	153	John Spear	"
95	381	153	Andrew Allison	"
96	433	153	Joseph Welch	"
97	433	153	John McCommon	"
98	216		Robt Rainey	"
99	433	153	Richard Malone	"
100	12	13	Robert King	"
101	433	153	A Reighart	"
102	433	153	Henry Pinkerton	"
103	400		John Copenhaven	"
104	270		Hugh McEntire	"
105	50		Robert King	"
106	40		Wm P Mitchell	Snow Shoe
107	400		D Carskadden	"
108	216	83	Jeremiah Parker	"
109	433		George Parker	"
110	450		Sarah McLanahan	"
111	450		Sarah McLanahan	"
112	300		Lewis Lewis	"
113	152		Richard Jones	"
114	109		Sarah Bettebell	"
115	200		Henry Toole	Spring
116	15		John L Kurtz	"
117	100		Michael Weidner	Taylor
118	100		Michael Weidner	"
119	413	163	Thos McCommon	"
120	100		James Moore	"
121	200		James Carr	"
122	80		Jacob Beck	"
123	100		George Mong	"
124	100		Wm Wilson	"
125	71		Thomas McClure	"
126	100		Jacob Beck	"
127	400		Wm Bell	"
128	76		Geo Anshuster	"
129	100		J C Bell	"
130	128		John W Thomas	"
131	438		John W Thomas	"
132	100		John W Thomas	"
133	116		John W Thomas	"
134	100		Geo Cowher (owner)	"
135	92		Thomas Wallace	"
136	100		Wm Brown	Union
137	250		Adam Dale	"
138	200		P & R Kunes	"
139	100		Jane Blake	"
140	100		Samuel Phipps	"
141	50		Boyce Davis	"
142	50		Boyce Davis	"
143	50		Boyce Davis	"
144	22	47	Ebenezer Hahn	Walker
145	¼		Robt Campbell	Worth

April5-4t

THE LAST DAY.

Closing Session of the Women's International Congress at Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The Woman's Council, which resolved itself into a "religious symposium" yesterday afternoon, made the meeting interesting by presenting views ranging all the way from orthodoxy to what they called humanitarianism. Miss Anthony, who has become a very familiar figure in the centre of the stage, made a number of brief talks as she introduced the speakers, and hymns and prayers were interspersed among the addresses.

The Easter services at the churches, and the fact that the novelty has slightly worn off the meetings, had their effect, but it was still a large and apparently appreciative audience. Matilda Joslyn Gage made the first address on women in the early Christian church, and took occasion not only to praise the women themselves, but to express her opinion of the place they held in the congregations.

Mrs. Blackwell, who has spoken very often during the week, delivered an elaborate talk on science and religious truth. Following her in ten minute speeches were Caroline H. Dale, Elizabeth Boynton Herbert, Mary A. Livermore, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Isabella Beecher Hooker, Julia Ward Howe, Elizabeth G. Stewart and Zerelda G. Wallace.

Isabella Beecher Hooker, who is the sister of the later Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, said that her faith was that of a Christian Spiritualist, and her belief one embracing a great first cause or Creator, and a duration of punishment dependent upon the deeds done in the body. She included Christian, Pagan, Jew and Gentile in her understanding of the plan of salvation, and said that she regarded the evolution of the scientist and the foreordination of the Christians as one and the same thing. Matter, she thought, not less than the spirit was permeated by the divine presence.

Elizabeth G. Stewart announced herself as a humanitarian, and her text as "The influence and Power of Thought in Its Relation to the Body." Mrs. Cheny and Frances Willard closed the meeting.

At the evening services the woman suffrage movement came uppermost again, and Zerelda G. Wallace made a long talk on the "Moral Power of the Ballot." Elizabeth Cady Stanton made the closing address.

SHE IS MRS. CHASKA-CAMPBELL

The Infatuated Indian Teacher Weds Her Redskin Lover.

PIERRE, Dak., April 2.—Chaska, the Indian, has succeeded in wedding his pale-faced love, Cora Belle Fellows. Post Trader Robb, of Fort Bennett, this morning brought the first authentic news. He was an invited guest to the reception given in honor of the contracting parties. The postponement of the marriage to March 28 was due to the rules of the Episcopal Church, Rev. Handforth refusing to perform the ceremony before he had announced it for three successive Sundays. Rev. Handforth recently came from Africa, and is no relation to Chaska. Employes about the agency call Chaska Sam Campbell, but on the government ration list he is enrolled as "Chaska." Agent McChesney pronounces him a worthless redskin, without ability or learning. Chaska hung about the home of Rev. Paypay, an Indian preacher, till the preacher discarded him.

Miss Fellows, during the ceremony, presented Chaska with a gold ring engraved, "Cora to Chaska." The Indian was highly pleased with the present.

During the ceremony the bride acted calm, while the groom, dressed in citizen's clothes, made a good appearance. The dance was the ordinary affair, lasting all night, after which the couple sought their new home. The lady seems to be thoroughly infatuated with her husband. She will continue to teach school.

CHINESE EARTHQUAKES.

Chasms Yawn, Engulfing Thousands, and Blood-Red Water Comes Forth.

LONDON, April 1.—An Oriental mail brings some particulars of the earthquake in China just before Christmas. It proves to have been of appalling magnitude. Fifteen thousand people perished in the course of the four days, during which at uncertain intervals the shocks continued. This estimate is, of course, to some extent suppositious, because it is scarcely possible, after so tremendous a visitation, to ascertain for a long while the exact loss of life. How many have been injured appears to defy computation yet.

The capital district of Yunnan is absolutely one mass of ruins. More than five thousand persons were killed by the falling of houses.

At Lainon, another Chinese town, the effect on buildings has been almost as terrible, with the additional horror of the earth yawing till a frightful chasm was produced, from which red colored water was ejected. The shaking of the earth seems to have been followed by a subterranean convulsion of the most awful kind.

Further north, at Lo Chan, where ten thousand met their doom, the aspect of the country has been completely changed. Large tracts of land suddenly disappeared in the course of the visitation, and in their place lakes.

California's Big Year.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.—Reports received from all points throughout California state that the present prospects are that this year will witness the largest yield of grain and fruit in the history of the State.

BASEBALL NOTES.

There is now but little doubt that Chicago will release Clarkson to Boston. The compensation for the release is said to be about $8,000.

President Byrne, of Brooklyn, is happy at having a team that cost almost $40,000 and possessing six bridegrooms. The team will doubtless be known this season as Byrne's Bridegrooms, or the Bridegrooms of Brooklyn. Brooklyn's Benedicts will also go.

Games played Saturday resulted as follows: New York—New Yorks, 9, Jaspers, 3. Baltimore—Baltimores, 4; Philadelphia League Club, 3. Charleston—New Yorks, 8; Charlestons, 2. Memphis—Memphis, 5; St. Louis Browns, 3. Philadelphia—Athletics, 25; Yale 4. Philadelphia—Universitys, 2; Yale 4.

The Detroit management has had some telegraphic correspondence with Philadelphia looking to an exchange of Hanlon for Andrews. The Philadelphias were asked to name their terms, and said they could not think of an exchange for less than $5,00 bonus, but qualified this with the assertion that it wasn't by any means certain

SIXTY LIVES LOST.

EXPLOSIONS IN A MISSOURI COAL MINE.—FORTY DEAD BODIES TAKEN OUT AT LAST ACCOUNTS.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 29.—The following despatch has just been received from Rich Hill: About 4 o'clock this afternoon there was a rumbling sound in Mine No. 8, at this place, and a moment afterward a fearful explosion, that entirely wrecked the mine and buried in the debris over a hundred miners, who were cut off from all means of escape.

Up to the hour of sending this despatch 40 bodies have been taken out and at least 15 more are expected to have met a similar fate. The superintendent of the mine was taken out badly injured, but will survive. In the terrible excitement and confusion it is impossible to give a list of names or even an estimate as to the extent of the disaster, but it is now thought that over 50 men were killed.

Later.—The mine is situated eight miles distant from the town. There were two explosions and it is said the total loss of life will reach sixty men. Rich Hill is located in Bates county 100 miles south of Kansas City, on the Missouri Pacific Railroad. It is in the centre of a coal mining district.

Before dark 40 bodies had been taken from the ruins. The fire explosion occurred at 12.10 P. M., killing 20 or 30 men. Superintendent Sweeney and his assistants immediately began the work of rescuing the imprisoned miners, and up to 4.30 had succeeded in saving 15 men, when a second explosion occurred, involving Superintendent Sweeney and his aids. The fire was terrific, shooting out from the top of a 270-foot shaft like a great furnace.

Further effort to save miners was hopeless, and as hundreds of men, women and childrens crowded about the burning shaft, the scene became heartrending in the extreme.

At 9 o'clock to-night another explosion was momentarily expected, as the flames were almost within reach of a magazine containing 300 or 400 kegs of powder. The mines belonged to the Keith & Perry Coal Company, and were inspected about two months ago.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

—The funeral services over the remains of Chief Justice Waite were held on the 28th in the Capitol in Washington in presence of a distinguished assemblage, including the President and Cabinet, both Houses of Congress, the Judiciary, Diplomatic Corps and army and navy officers. Bishop Paret read the Episcopal burial service. After the ceremonies the body was taken to the railroad depot and sent to Toledo, Ohio, on a special train, accompanied by the committee of Congress and members of the family of deceased.

—The heavy rain storm which prevailed in Kansas City, Missouri, on the 24th and 25th caused a land-slide on the bluff facing the Union Depot. For 1500 feet the entire bluff appears to have been pushed forward by some irresistible agency, hundreds of tons of rock and earth sliding down the steep hillside. Along the face of the bluff, about half way from the base to the top, is a ledge about 30 feet in width, on which are a number of shanties occupied by families of colored people. This ledge is now seamed with immense fissures, which extend its whole length, and houses are tilted in every direction. The residents were compelled to flee for their lives. As this big body of rock and earth now overhangs the tracks in the Union Pacific yards, the whole face of the bluff may at any moment be precipitated down Bluff street, and cover all the tracks leading East and North from the city, effectually stopping railway traffic in those directions, also blocking Bluff street, which is the main road from the Union Depot to the main portion of the city

—Word has been received in Kansas City, Missouri, of the destruction of the little town of Ninnescah, Kansas, on the evening of the 24th, by a tornado. It struck the town from the southwest and left only three houses standing. Two churches, five stores and 15 dwellings were torn to pieces, and the flying timbers killed three persons and maimed 17 others. The victims are: Mrs. J. C. Williams, with her infant, killed; George S. Hardesty, killed; James Williams, both legs broken and severely bruised, will probably die; Charles Gordon, injured in the back, supposed to be fatally. The others injured have only minor hurts.

—There was a storm of unusual severity throughout Nebraska, on the 26th. The fruit trees and young timber were all heavily loaded with ice and sleet. Winter grains are thought to be injured, and the outlook for fruit in the State is poor. A severe sleet storm prevailed on the 25th in Northern Illinois and Iowa, covering everything with ice. At Chicago the storm changed on the morning of the 26th to a heavy rain. Great damage to the wheat and fruit crops is feared. A wind and hail storm swept over Bolivar county, Mississippi, on the evening of the 25th, doing much damage to the planting interests. Trees were up rooted and many fences destroyed.

—The United States Treasurer has adopted a new seal for use on U. S. notes and certificates. It is similar in design to the large one used on the old $20 note, with the addition of a small lace border, with many points, in geometric lathe work. It is light pink in color, circular in form and nearly two inches in diameter. Heretofore a separate seal was used on notes and gold and silver certificates, varying in size and design, according to the character and denomination of the note. Hereafter the new seal will be used exclusively on all paper issued. The change in the size and design is said to be in the nature of an additional safeguard against counterfeiting.

—In Houston, Texas, on the 26th, Sheriff Ellis was notified that five children had been poisened at the house of Mrs. John Sessum. Doctors were summoned and soon had four of them out of danger. Mrs. Sessum said she had not been living with her husband for a year; that on the morning of the 26th he came to the house, and, going to the kitchen, dropped something into the coffee, which the children subsequently drank. Sessum and his wife were both arrested.

—During a fight at Eagle Point, Texas, on the evening of the 26th, Davis Green, colored, shot and badly wounded Arthur McDow a prominent white man. Other parties then drew revolvers and shot Green dead. During the fusilade Dennis Winslow, a respectable colored man, was accidentally shot and killed.

—Bertha Wise, a cook in a restaurant in Pitsburg, was killed on the 27th by Frank Liddell, employed at the same place. Liddell was shooting rats with a parlor gun, when the woman, who was just coming in the room, was struck by a ball which entered her heart. The shooting was accidental.

—The house occupied by Thomas Bull, storekeeper and postmaster in Orilla, Ontario, was burned on the evening of the 26th. His three children, aged 1, 3 and 5, perished in the flames. The house of Mrs. Peter Bertine, in Bathurst, New Brunswick, was burned on the morning of the 25th during the absence of the mother, and two girls, aged 13 and 11, were burned to death. Harry Worthen and Lewis Morrill, aged respectively 7 and 6 years, were drowned on the 27th by breaking through the ice on the Merrimac river, at Salisbury Point, Massachusetts. The boiler of Luce's saw mill, at Cookeville, Tennessee, burst on the 27th, killing three men and injuring several others. George Schwartz, of Cincinnati, was struck and killed by a train on the Union Pacific Railroad, in Omaha, Nebraska, on the 27th. Some persons said he threw himself on the track. Hiram Van Fossen, aged 67 years, was run over and killed on the 27th on the Pennsylvania Schuylkill Valley Railroad, at Manayunk. Michael Di Nammi had both his hands blown off on the 27th by a premature explosion of a blast in a quarry at General Wayne, Penna.

—An explosion occurred at Stickney's powder factory near Ashford, New York, on the 27th. Two workmen were blown to atoms. At the spot where the mills stood there is now a hole big enough to bury a house in.

—The total rainfall at Montgomery, Alabama, since the evening of the 25th, has been 7.77 inches, the heaviest on record there for the same period of time. The Alabama river has been rising at the rate of a foot per hour for 30 hours. Trains on the Western and and the Montgomery and Eufaula railroads have been abandoned, and there is much interruption of travel on other roads.

—A despatch from Aberdeen, Dakota, received on the 27th, stated that it had been snowing there incessantly for 36 hours. There are two feet of snow on a level. All railway travel is suspended. The storm is said to have been general in Central Dakota. Word has been received in St. Paul, Minnesota, thah the little town of Raville, in Grant county Dakota, is completely blocked in, and that in some cases the people are breaking up their furniture for fuel. Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota have been visited by another severe storm. Over a foot and a half of snow fell and drifted badly. The St. Paul and Duluth is the only railroad that has managed to get trains through on time.

—A telegram from Mackinaw City, Michigan, reports an "easterly blizzard," with the snow badly drifting, and a probability that trains will be delayed. From present indications the Straits of Mackinaw will not be open before the first of May. "The smooth ice is from two to three feet thick, and the piled ice, which covers nearly the whole strait, is from 5 to 20 feet high."

—The boiler of a locomotive attached to a train on the New York and New England Railroad exploded early on the morning of the 28th at North Manchester, Connecicut. Engineer Kelso and Fireman Bogle were killed. The engine had been condemned, and on the 28th was the last day it was to run. Peter Maguire and Wm. Brendinger were run over and killed by a passenger train at Schuylkill Haven, Pennsylvania, on the evening of the 28th. They were walking on the track. A Toledo, Wabash and Western freight train ran into the rear sleeper of an express train on the Michigan Central Railroad at a crossing near Burnsides on the evening of the 27th. The sleeper was derailed and smashed up, and several cars of the freight train were demolished. Six persons were taken from the wreck of the sleeper, five of whom were injured, though not dangerously. A premature explosion of powder took place on the 28th at James Findlay's mine, at Rittenhouse Gap, 25 miles from Reading, Penna. A number of men were injured, Louis Roeder, Patrick Reilly and James Hensinger severely.

—Gen. Wm. H. Noble, a lawyer and pension agent, was arrested at Bridgeport, Connecticut, on the 28th, on the charge of forwarding to Washington fraudulent affidavits to secure a pension for Mrs. Annie Smith, of Hempstead, Long Island. George Smith, son of the alleged pensioner, was also arrested for being a party to the fraud. More than two years ago C. S. Eaton, of Auburn, Maine, disappeared, after having raised about $2000 by forged endorsements. He returned on the 27th to attend his father's funeral, and was lodged in jail. Richard F. Carew, aged 25 years, clerk in the wholesale dry goods house of Burnham, Stoepel & Co., in Detroit, was arrested on the 28th for stealing goods from the firm. He admits having taken $200 worth, but thefts to the amount of over $1000 have been discovered, and the total is expected to exceed $3000. He had been employed by the firm about a year.

—Patrick Daly, aged 23 years, was shot dead by H. W. Thorman in a drunken quarrel in Chicago on the morning of the 28th. The "Bald Knobbers," J. Matthews, Wm. Walker and Wiley Matthews, who were convicted at Ozark, Missouri, of the murder of Charles Green and William Edens, have been sentenced to be hanged on May 18th. The trial of the Christian county "Bald Knobbers" for the Edensgreen murder was resumed on the 28th. William Stantey, one of the indicted men, was taken into court and withdrew his plea of not guilty and entered a plea of guilty of murder in the second degree.

—Frederick Markley, a farmer, near Coshocton, Ohio, committed suicide on the 29th. He had a life interest in the farm on which he lived, and at his death the property was to go to his heirs. He had met with financial reverses and when the Sheriff went on the 29th to levy on the property, Markley killed himself to save the property for his children.

—Mrs Nicholas Fagan, residing, in a tenement on East Forty-ninth street, New York, went out for a short time on the morning of the 29th, leaving her two children, Annie, aged three years, and Maggie, aged 1 year; alone in the house. During her absence the place caught fire and Maggie was burned to death, while Annie was so badly injured that her recover is doubtful. It is supposed that the little one got hold of some matches.

—It is reported in Chicago that Thomas E. Clark, for several years superintendent of telegraph construction for the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, has been arrested for embezzling the company's funds. He would pocket money, it is said, and returned false receipts, showing that it had been spent in construction work. About $5000 are missing, and it is feared that his thefts will reach a much larger sum.

—The Governor of New Jersey on the 26th granted a respite for four weeks to George Dunham convicted of murder at Woodbury.

—William D. Poole, ex-Chief Deputy U. S. Marshall at Boston, was on the 29th, indicted on a charge of embezzlement and rendering false accounts. The amount embezzled is reported at about $35,000. The Grand Jury exonerates Marshal Banks and Deputies Galloupe and Snow. A man who registered as N. J. Wilson, of Orleans, Indiana, took a room in a hotel in Louisville, Kentucky, on the 25th. He was very ill and died on the 26th. It is believed he was Newton J. Wilson, who was Treasurer of Scott county, Indiana, for many years. One day in 1883 he disappeared, and an investigation showed that he had stolen from the county $100,000. He was never heard from after leaving Scott county.

—A telegram from Birmingham, Alabama, says the great rain storm continues, bridges have been washed away, and travel on the railroads suspended. A despatch from Augusta, Georgia, says the heavy rains continue in that section, and the upper Carolina tributaries of the Savannah river are out of their banks. The lower part of Augusta is flooded and the rives is still rising.

The rapid rise in the Mississippi river threatens East St. Louis with a flood. For this season of the year the river is unusually high. An engine and several flat cars on the Taylor, Bastrop and Houston Railroad broke through a bridge near Houston, Texas, on the 28th. W. S. Taylor, a brakeman, was killed and six others injured, two dangerously.

—The British steamer Canonbury, which went ashore at Nantucket, has sunk, and will probably be a total loss, with her cargo. One of her rescued men died from exposure on the evening of the 28th. The Canonbury had a cargo of sugar, consigned to the Standard Refinery, of Boston, and insured in that city. The steamer Saale, from New York for Bremen, which grounded in the lower bay at New York on the 28th, was floated on the morning of the 29th. The steamer De Ruyter, from Antwerp via Boston, grounded on Romer Shoal, in New York Bay, on the morning of the 29th, but was floated without damage. A despatch from Detroit, Michigan, says the steamer City of Cleveland opened navigation there on the 29th by making a trip to Cleveland. She arrived at the latter city without having met much ice.

—The floods in Dakota are increasing. The flat near Jackson is overflowed to a depth of several feet, and some stock has been lost. Near Jefferson the settlers have been driven from the lowlands. A great gorge is forming near Yankton, and serious trouble is feared when the weather grows warmer. The people living opposite the mouth of the Big Sioux river, above Sioux City, Iowa, are leaving their homes because of a flood. A great gorge at Cottonwood Hill causes the trouble. A tremendous rainfall and heavy floods are reported throughout Alabama. The Coosa, Warrior and Tennessee rivers are especially high, and the overflow of the last-named river has caused $100,000 damage to the Mussel Shoals Canal near Florence. A train, which left Montgomery for New Orleans, on the evening of the 27th, was compelled to return. The only railroad open from Montgomery was the Louisville and Nashville, northward. A despatch from Atlanta, Georgia, says reports from all parts of the State show that the enormous rainfall of the past week has resulted in great damage to railroads and farming interests. At Anniston, Alabama, on the 28th, all the raidroads had abandoned their trains, and traffic was entirely stopped. Many bridges had been washed away, and two children were drowned a short distance from the city. The rain is still falling in torrents. A despatch from Tiffin, Ohio, says continuous rains for 48 hours have caused the Sandusky river and its tributaries to overflow their banks and thousands of acres are submerged. Mechanicsburg, a portion of Tiffin, is flooded, and the people are using boats for communicating with the other portions.

—At Trenton, Missouri, on the evening of the 29th, J. W. Hill, "playfully pointed" a shot gun at Miss Sarah Bown, and the weapon went off, the load tearing through her right hand and entering her side. She died in a short time.

—Harry Painter, of Monocacy, Berks county, and Charles Wilkinson, of Sullivan, Maine, were found dead in bed in a room at the Keystone Hotel at Reading, Penna., on the morning of the 30th, they having blown out the gas. They were about 30 years of age, and Wilkinson had been working at Monocacy for some time in a granite quarry operated by Painter. The bodies of two men, supposed to be victims of the recent blizzard, were reported washed ashore on the 30th on the river bank at Wilmington, Delaware. Three little children perished by the burning of a house near Macon, Missouri, on the 30th, during the temporary absence of their parents. Harry Lovett, a Philadelphian, was killed at Lynn, Massachusetts, on the 30th, by an electric shock, while experimenting in the works of an electric company there. Mrs. Maria Boshoski, aged 45 years, was killed by a railroad train at Kingston, Penna., on the morning of the 30th, while on her way to church. John C. Gray, a butcher at the abattoir in Boston, accidentally shot and killed a butcher named John O'Harra, on the 30th, the ball glancing from the head of a steer which Gray shot and striking O'Harra in the head.

—While drunk on the morning of the 30th, Christian Riordan, a butcher, shot and probably fatally wounded Mrs. Downey, his mother-in-law, in New York. His wife had taken refuge with her mother on account of his neglect and cruelty. A south bound freight train on the Delaware Railroad on the morning of the 30th ran off the main track at Woodside, fifty-two miles below Wilmington; and crashed into a car loaded with pig iron, which stood on a siding. The engine and four cars were wrecked, but no person was injured. An examination showed that the switch lock had been broken and the signal light extinguished, the apparent intention being to wreck the south bound Norfolk Express. A man giving the name of Sydney Roach, of Crisfield, was arrested and confessed that he was guilty.

—At Chicago on the 30th August Hetzke, recently sentenced to be hanged for having whipped his son to death with a strap, was granted a new trial on condition that he plead guilty. A plea of guilty was entered, and Hetzke was at once sentenced to imprisonment for life.

—Workmen, in remodelling an old stone dwelling at Piqua, Ohio, on the 30th, discovered the bones of four children, evidently from 9 to 12 years of age at the time of death. "It is a murder mystery, and tradition says the children, who were heirs to a considerable fortune, disappeared from that house and all trace was lost of them many years ago."

—The latest reports of the mine explosion at Rich Hill, Missouri, show that not more than 40 men were in the mine at the time. Of these, 15, were taken out alive, 14 being severely injured. Twenty-one deaths are reported, and nine of the injured are not expected to recover.

—A well-dressed woman, of thirty, who gave her name as Miss Fell, also Miss Brell, committed suicide at Armand's Hotel, in New York, on the evening of the 29th, by turning on the gas. She left a letter addressed to Mrs. Moreland, 31 Monroe street, Mobile, Alabama.

Calden Robinson, colored, aged 30 years, on the morning of the 30th, murdered his wife Sarah and attempted to murder her youngest sister Lizzie, in New York. Lizzie escaped with a flesh wound and Robinson was arrested. A report from Chillicothe, Missouri, says that J. V. Gillespie and wife locked themselves in a room after dinner on the 30th and had a violent quarrel, with probably fatal results, Gillespie being shot three times and his wife having her throat cut almost from ear to ear.

—The Comptroller of the Currency on the 30th authorized the National Bank of Commerce, of Hutchinson, Kansas, to begin business with a capital of $100,000. The *Northwestern Railroader*, of Minneapolis, estimates the loss to the railroad companies through the Western rate war just ended, at $15,000,000.

—The sudden melting of the snow and heavy rains during the past week have caused floods in the country around Detroit, Michigan. About 700 acres of land have been overflowed, and sixty bridges washed away. The flood in the Sioux river, Iowa, caused by the great ice gorge at its mouth, continues, and the submergence of the lowlands is increasing. The Missouri river has fallen about a foot. The lower portions of Columbus, Mississippi, are flooded by the rise in the Tombigbee river, and have been abandoned by the inhabitants. The floods in Alabama are subsiding and it is thought all the railroads will be in full running order by the 1st. The Atlantic and the Great Southern road was the only railroad at Birmingham not blocked on the 29th. A loss of four lives in different parts of the State is reported.

50th CONGRESS.—First Session.

SENATE.

In the U. S. Senate on the 26th, bills were reported to perfect the quarantine system of the United States, and for the admission of Montana into the Union. Mr. Cullom from the Committee on Territories, reported (unanimously) resolutions declaring it the sense of the Senate that the Territory of Utah ought not to be admitted into the Union as a State until the practice of polygamy has been entirely abandoned by its inhabitants, and until it is likewise certain that the civil affairs of that Territory are not controlled by the priesthood of the Mormon Church. The resolutions were ordered to be printed and laid over. The House bill for the purchase of United States bonds by the Secretary of Treasury was discussed. An amendmet offered by Mr. Plumb, requiring the Secretary of the Treasury, whenever national bank circulation is surrendered, to issue Treasury notes to an equal amount, was adopted—yeas 28, nays 21. Mr. Stewart offered an amendment allowing deposits of gold or silver bullion and the issuing of coin certificates therefor. Pending action the Senate went into executive session and when the doors were reopened adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 27th, a bill was reported to aid State homes for soldiers. The Bond Purchase bill came up as unfinished business, the pending question being on Mr. Stewart's amendment authorizing the deposit of gold or silver bullion and the issue of coin certificates therefor. Notices of further amendments were given by Messrs. Reagan and Beck, and the bill went over. It was agreed that for the remainder of the week bills on the calendar should be considered. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 29th, Mr. Dawes introduced a bill, which was referred, to establish courts for the Indians on the various reservations. A number of bills were taken from the calendar and passed, among them the bill in aid of the Centennial Association of Valley Forge. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

In the House on the 26th a bill from the Senate was passed appropriating $5000 for the funeral expenses of the late Chief Justice Waite. A number of bills were introduced and referred under the call of States. A bill was reported for the organization of the Territory of Alaska, and referred to the Committee of the Whole. Pending consideration of District of Columbia business, the House adjourned.

In the House, on the 27th, the report of the Election Committee in the case of Worthington vs. Post, from the Tenth Illionois District, was adopted. It confirms Post's right to his seat. The bill to prevent the dumping of rubbish in New York harbor and adjacent waters was reported and placed on the calendar. Bills were also reported for an additional life-saving station on Nantucket Island; to provide for ascertaining the propriety and feasibility of a gulf and lake water way, for a public building at York, Penna.; to adjust the war claims of States; for the election of U. S. Senators by popular vote, and to amend the Civil Service act. The Union Pacific Railroad Funding bill was discussed. The Military Academy Appropriation bill was passed. The General Public Land bill was considered, pending which the House adjourned.

In the House on the 29th, Mr. Enloe, of Tennessee, reported adversely the resolution calling upon the Postmaster General for information in regard to his recent order relating to the mailing of American bulbs and seeds in Canada. After a long discussion the resolution was tabled by a vote of 125 to 122. The District of Columbia Appropriation bill was reported and referred to the Committee of the Whole. The Indian Appropriation bill was considered in the Committee of the Whole, and Mr. Nelson, of Minnesota, spoke in favor of a reduction of the tariff. When he had finished, the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

In the U. S. House of Representatives on the 30th, the Senate amendments to the bill authorizing the President to arrange a conference for the purpose of encouraging reciprocal commercial relations between the United States and the Republic of Mexico, Central and South America and the Empire of Brazil, were non-concurred in, and a conference was ordered. A resolution was reported and passed appropriating $25,000 to enable the United States to participate in the International Exhibition at Barcelona, Spain, in April. The House bill granting a pension of $2000 per annum to the widow of General Logan, and the Senate bill increasing to $2000 a year the pension of the widow of General Francis P. Blair were passed—the former by a vote 154 to 95; the latter by a vote of 149 to 91. An evening session was held for the consideration of private pension bills. Adjourned.

GINSENG.

A Worthless Root That is a Chinese Cure-All.

One of the mysteries in the world of commerce is ginseng. If you speak to an ordinary man about ginseng, he will ask you what you mean. If you tell him ginseng is an article of commerce in which a traffic of about a million dollars a year is done by Americans, he will stare at you. If you tell him that it has been in certain places of the world worth its weight in gold, he will probably stare harder. If in addition to this you tell him that it is a vast humbug, and that it is a very ordinary root of an American shrub, almost without a particle of any but imaginary value, he will concede that it is a strange article for traffic. Finally, when he learns that the populace of a vast nation, high and low, consider it a cure-all, and that it enters into every medicine for every ailment in that nation, he will only understand the matter when he learns that it is the eccentric Chinese to whom this in reality unimportant root is valuable.

In China, if a man has a headache, ginseng is the prescription. If his trouble is toothache, ginseng is the same remedy again. For all ills, from depression of spirits to a sore toe, ginseng is the universal remedy.

Physicians and authorities of the civilized world give the assurance that in medicinal properties the root is almost inert—at the most, contains to a very mild extent tonic properties. None but the singular and rice-eating Celestial can feel any effects from the use of it; but among the Chinamen of this country there is almost no consumption. The root is brought here by resident Chinamen for home export. They do not use it themselves, however, and inquiry from these Celestial worthies has seldom brought out any satisfactory statements as to what ginseng is good for.

The belief among the home Chinese is mostly superstition. It is a sort of fetich, its powers are supposed to be occult, of the nature of magic.

In China the belief is still implicit, and besides the vast amount grown in that country, it receives all that America can supply, which is on the average 425,000 pounds a year.

The American wholesale price is now $2.25 a pound, The article is sent mostly in a crude state, but carefully cleaned. A process of heat clarifies it to a hard substance, with a pithy-like, petrified jelly. It is used there as a table delicacy by the rich.

Ginseng in China is a Government monopoly, and Professor Lockhart, of London, is the authority for the statement that it is sold to privileged dealers by the Imperial Government of China, at its weight in gold. This is denied by some American dealers. But the value is still high. The root is very light and the $2.25 a pound, its wholesale price here, is enormous.

There are certain single roots, especially of certain shapes, very rare, which bring from $25 to $400, and are only possessed by the wealthy class—mandarins and others.

And yet the wholesale price here is slowly but always steadily rising, and the ridiculous fact is before us that the price of this futile drug, used by nobody in this country, will in time become greater than that of opium itself, as the gradual but sure process of its extermination in America continues. The amount is limited by the fact that it can not be cultivated—only the wild kind is of commercial use, and this is becoming scarcer every year.

What, then, is ginseng? Ginseng is the root of a shrub which has flourished for ages in China. It is called in botany, aralia quinquefolium, quinquefolium meaning five-leaved, and its five-leaved twigs branch off, to the number of three, from a smooth, round stem about a foot high.

It happened that in 1709 a priest, one Father F. Fastoux, was diligently employed in making a map of Tartary. During this labor he saw the plant growing in this mystic land, four leagues away from the kingdom of Corea, in the spot were a Tartar village lay.

The Tartars were full of the praise of the fabulous ginseng and its wonderful powers, Father Fastoux becoming an enthusiast also. He had missionary friends on the other side of the world, in Canada. To these the priest sent some of the root and an extollment of its properties as a cure for all human ills. Back in due time came the reply that the same root was well known to the Canada priests and in full use by the Indians. The American ginseng perhaps differs slightly from the Chinese, for there are five or six varieties of the root, but it possesses all the external attributes of the celestial variety. The ginseng was sent at that time to Europe, and was then first introduced to the civilized world. Even at that date, in the last century, European savans rudely shattered the illusion as to the root, and pronounced it almost inert as a drug.

It grows about the wild lands and farms of the Northwest and Northeast. As cultivation ruins its flavor, it can not be made a regular industry, either in growth or collection. In 1860 its price was about 25 cents per pound. In 1865 it had risen to 60 cents a pound. Its export now is 375,000 pounds. The biggest yield of all was in 1851, when the export almost doubled; 1869 had seen a ginseng-collecting craze, like a gold fever, in the lake States, where the people left their homes, camped for weeks in the hills, raised the export of ginseng 633,000 pounds, the highest export ever made, and rooted out the plant so that it has been scarce ever since. At present the best regions for it are New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, the prime article coming from New York, the poorest from Minnesota, North and South Carolina. In short, all parts of the United States where the sugar maple grows were originally its habitat.

The root, the only valuable part of the ginseng, is four or five inches long, and forked. The Indian name for it, "garent oguen," means legs apart. "Ginseng" means about the same.

Its flavor is bitter and slight, and neither pleasant nor delectable.

Ginseng grows along the great wall in Chinese Tartary and Corea. The American is the only other supply, except Japanese. The Chinese think this poor, and will not receive it.

The Chinese ginseng mountains are fenced in by Government, and patrolled by guards.

How Alligators Eat.

It is a southern writer who compares an alligators throat to an animated sewer. Everything, says this correspondent, which lodges in the open mouth goes down. He is a lazy dog, and instead of hunting for something to eat he lets his victuals hunt for him. That is, he lies with his great mouth open, apparently dead, like the 'possum. Soon a beetle crawls in it, then a fly, then several gnats and a colony of mosquitoes. The alligator doesn't close his mouth yet. He is waiting for a whole drove of things. He does his eating by wholesale. A little later a lizard will cool himself under the shade of the upper jaw. Then a few frogs will hop up to catch the mosquitoes. Then more mosquitoes and gnats will alight on the frogs. Finally a whole village of insects and reptiles settle down for an afternoon picnic. Then all at once there is an earthquake. The jaw falls; the alligator blinks one eye, gulps down the entire menagerie, and opens his great front door again for more visitors.

Pharaoh's Tomb.

When the tomb of the Rameses II., the "Pharaoh" of the Bible, was discovered and its contents made known to the world, among the many curious and valuable articles it contained were found some images of porcelain, called shubti. For more than 3,000 years these images had remained where those hands had placed them, which were mouldered into dust centuries ago. It was a custom of that time for the friends at the funeral ceremonies to place little images of porcelain, representing servants, in the tomb of the deceased, in order that at the great awakening he should not want for help.

A Love Story.

We leave the wintry woods, and stand
Beside the old gray wall;
"Good-bye," he says, and clasps my hand
And leaves me—this is all.
To him a walk 'neath cloudy skies,
The careless mirth of friends;
To me, a glimpse of Paradise
That all too surely ends.

Why need I, standing in my room,
Recall his parting words?
Why dream of flowers and summer bloom,
And minstrelsy of birds?
I know that not a thought of me
Shall fill his heart to night,
Yet, as the moonbeams on the sea
O'er me he casts a light.

His are the sunny ways of life,
The blossom and the vine;
The thorn, the struggle and the strife,
The aching heart are mine.
In his a happy grace and ease,
A welcome freshness dwells,
That bids me dream of highland breeze
Across the heather bells.

I built my castle but on sand,
I know it soon will fall;
A gay good-bye, a clasping hand,
A smile—and this is all.
A winter sunbeam faint and pale
That bends the snow to kiss;
A winter blossom, small and frail—
My hope is only this!

BRAVE JACK.

"I'll go and try my fortune with Uncle Robert," said Jack. "Bess and Maria failed because he could not stand girls with such fine ideas; but I won't trouble him that way. The old fellow is all right if one only stirs him up in the right way."

"My child," said the gentle Mrs. Raymond, "I do not like to hear you speak in that boyish, rude manner. I fear your uncle would have less patience with you than your sisters. No he does not intend to forgive me, and we will make no further advances."

"Oh, yes we will, dearie!" and Jack's curly head buried itself in the mother's shoulder, coaxingly. "Do let me try to win the obstinate old—well, there, then—to win our honored relative to a proper sense of his obligations toward his only sister and her interesting family. How will that do, eh? Now, mother, don't shake your head so; it's no use. Why did you give me a boy's name and bring me up on tops and marbles if you want me to be a real girl?"

"It was your father's wish, you know, dear. He was so grievously disappointed that he had no son. But Jackueline is not a boy's name," and Mrs. Raymond shook her head smilingly at her wayward daughter.

"No, but Jack is; and I'm never called anything else," that young lady replied, triumphantly, with an obstinate little shake of the jetty curls that gave such piquancy to her bright face. "If father were only here he would let me try anything that would take the burden from off your shoulders, and, now that he is dead, uncle must surely forgive you for marrying against his wishes. What right had he to have wishes anyhow?"

"He was my only living relative and guardian," answered Mrs. Raymond, who was always ready to excuse her brother's harsh treatment.

"Well, mother, do let me go 'beard the lion in his den, the Douglas in his hall,'" said Jack, gayly. "You know we must do something, for we can get no work of any kind in this place, though we've tried so faithfully."

"Well, go, my dear, and I shall pray for your success," said the gentle mother.

Mr. Robert Doran sat cowering beside a dull, spiritless fire one bright morning. His room was dusty and disordered, though its furnishing was good and even luxurious. He looked moody and discontented, as if the wealth that showed itself in the handsome surroundings brought no pleasure to its owner. Perhaps he was thinking of the sister who had once made sunshine in the now gloomy home, and wished that his pride would let him beg her to come back and care for him in his dreary old age.

A tap at the door aroused him.

"Who is it? he demanded, in surprise, for his servants never came unsummoned.

The door opened slowly and a bright face peeped in.

"It's Jack Raymond, at your service, uncle," and in the venturesome girl walked and stood before him.

She wore a long ulster, closely buttoned to the throat, where a standing collar and a neat black tie showed themselves, while on the short, glossy curls was a jaunty "Derby," guiltless of any trimming save the simple masculine band.

"Why, I didn't know my sister had a son!" exclaimed the old gentleman, his wrinkled face showing something very like satisfaction as he looked at the new comer.

"She hasn't," said Jack, with dancing eye; "but it isn't my fault. I do my best. I'm awfully sorry I'm not a boy, uncle, if it would please you; but let me stay awhile and you'll see what a first-class substitute I am," removing her hat and bowing with easy grace. "But, dear me! how dull it is here! Your fire wants a good stirring up!"

And seizing the poker she attacked the coals in the grate with an energy that seemed to imply that she would like to treat him in the same fashion.

A bright blaze followed her vigorous action, dancing on the walls and showing the bright hues of pictures and furniture, despite the dust that covered them, bringing a cheery look, too, even to Mr. Doran's grim face.

"There!" said Jack, giving a last approving poke, "that's better. Now, if I just open this window and let in the sunshine, so—" suiting the action to the word—"you'll feel as bright as a spring morning."

The girl was like a May-day herself, fluttering around the room as if wafted by invisible breezes, her bright face the embodiment of sunshine; and as the lonely old man watched her light fingers bringing order out of confusion that had reigned so long, a quizzical smile dawned on his face.

"For a would-be boy you seem to know a good deal about such things," he remarked, dryly.

"That's the mother-part of me," said Jack, as she "settled" the chairs and furniture with a touch that only a woman has.

Then she came and sat down on a foot-stool beside him, and, clasping her knee with both hands, looked up with smiling audacity, saying: "You'd better let me stay awhile, uncle; you'd be a great deal more comfortable."

There was deep anxiety beneath the merry exterior, for she knew well how vital her uncle's favor was. Her mother was too delicate, her sisters too fine ladies to work, and the child (she was not much more, in spite of her seventeen years) felt as though the burden of the family rested on her shoulders.

Her uncle was very wealthy, and if he only could be brought to forgive her mother, what happy days they would see!

He had sent once for her two sisters to spend a week at Glenside—a step toward reconciliation which her mother had hailed with thankful joy. But before the week was out he sent them both home, saying he couldn't stand their fine airs; that, since his sister had chosen to bring up her family to such idle habits, he would have nothing to do with them.

The one longing of the old man's heart had been for a son to bear his name. That hope disappointed in the early death of his son, he had gradually grown up into the selfish, gloomy man Jack found him this fair spring morning.

There was something in her bright, boyish face that fascinated him; and now, with a warmth that surprised himself, he said: "Stay if you like, my child. It's a dull place within doors; but there are flowers and sunshine."

It was so much kinder than Jack had dared hope that she could have cried for joy.

"Oh, you dear uncle!" she said, and kissed his wrinkled old face with an honest heartiness that he was quick to feel.

"There, then," he said, impatiently, as if ashamed of the unwonted softness he had shown. "Go and tell cook you're going to stay, and that she must give you a room and see to your meals. Do not be afraid if she's cross," he added, somewhat anxiously; "she does not like trouble or work."

"I won't," said Jack, as she ran off.

Half an hour later she looked in the door again saying:

"Come to lunch, Uncle Robert."

"Yes," as he started at her in amazement.

"I know cook always brought you just what she liked up here because she did not want you down stairs. There has been a skirmish, but it's all right now. Come for my sake, please."

Mr. Doran drew his dressing-gown more closely around him, and followed Jack down into the small breakfast-room, which she had chosen because it was so much pleasanter than the great oak wainscoted dining-room.

A most tempting lunch was spread upon the round table, and flowers were intermingled with the dishes in profusion. It was pretty to see the air with which she led her uncle to his place, then took her own opposite him—to satisfy the demands of her own healthy young appetite.

"Did cook do all this?" Mr. Doran asked, with some curiosity.

"No," replied Jack, blushing. "She wanted to take you up some smoky soup, and because I said no, she wouldn't do anything else, so I did it myself. Don't you like it all?" and she looked anxiously at him.

"You are not like your sisters," he said, not replying to her question.

"Oh, no!" and Jack shook her head somewhat dejectedly. "They are very accomplished—real young ladies, you know. But, then, I can cook and sweep, and do things that they can't."

"But I do not want a cook and a housemaid," said Mr. Doran.

"I think you do," laughed Jack. "If you had only tasted the soup!"

"Child!" cried Mr. Doran, suddenly catching at her hand, "I'm a disappointed, heart-broken old man. If you could only love me a little—"

"I do, uncle Robert; I do, truly!" said Jack.

And she meant it; for her warm heart had gone out at once to the lonely old man, so unhappy in the midst of his wealth; and she comforted him now, in the best way she knew, with loving words that, skeptic as he was, he felt were honest and true.

"I fear master be a-goin' to die; he wor never so gentle afore, said cook, a week later.

That very night Mr. Doran was taken suddenly and violently ill. Jack heard his groans, and, hastening to his assistance, found him suffering intensely.

"You must go for the doctor, cook; there's no one else to go," said Jack.

"Indeed I'll not," replied cook, decisively. "He's been none so good a master to me that I should risk myself in the dark for him."

"Then watch him while I go," implored Jack. "Do not leave him or he'll die."

She had been down to the village once on an errand for her uncle, and knew she could find her way, but it was so different now, at night. Brave Jack for going! But how her heart fluttered and her limbs quivered with fear as she hastened on through the starlight.

The way seemed interminable, but at last the few lights which yet burned in the village shone out close at hand, and one part of her journey was over.

Chesney was one of the most unfortunate villages, with houses so painfully similar that a stranger might well wonder how each inhabitant knew his own home. Little wonder, then, that Jack, after much uncertain pausing before various doors, should at last decide upon the wrong one.

She rapped gently, then listened. A footfall sounded on the pavement, a hand was on the gate, and—yes—the steps were coming toward her, swiftly, certainly.

She drew herself close to the side of the porch, almost fainting with terror, when a hand outstretched touched her arm, and a voice exclaimed: "Who are you? Speak! Who comes so late to my door?"

Gathering her courage with one last effort Jack faintly replied: "I want Dr. Robbins. My uncle Doran is very ill at Glenside."

"And have you come alone from Glenside, poor child?" the voice inquired.

"Yes, sir," she said, impatiently. "But you are the doctor? Will you hurry? Uncle may be dying now, I have been so long in coming."

The poor girl had hurried till she was almost exhausted, and stood leaning breathlessly and panting against the door.

"The doctor lives two houses beyond. Shall I go with you and call him?"

But there was no response, for poor Jack, who had never in her life done anything so womanish, fainted quietly away.

She was only dimly conscious of being lifted in strong arms that held her close, and of being rapidly driven over a rough road, and at last finding herself lying on her own bed at Glenside, with a gray-haired gentleman bending over her. She started up pale and anxious.

"Where is uncle?" she cried. "I must go to him."

"No, no, child. Lie still; he is better," the doctor said."

"Well, then, tell me all about it. Who was it, and how did I get home?"

The doctor knew what she meant.

"You were at the minister's door, and he (coming home from visiting a sick parishioner) carried you, when you fainted, to my house; and I drove you both over here. Now drink this; then, if you feel able, you may go to your uncle—he wishes to see you."

Jack obediently swallowed the strengthening potion, then smoothed out the tangled curls with her hands, and, without stopping to look in her mirror, hastened to her uncle's room. He was not alone, for by his bedside sat a grave, pleasant-faced young gentleman, who looked at her with kindly, smiling eyes. She gave him but a hasty glance, for her uncle's hand was outstretched to her, and she ran to take it.

"And this is the brave girl who went two miles through the dark night to bring help to her cross old uncle," he said. "I know all about it, dear. I would have died if the doctor had not come so soon. You saved me. What reward can I give you, dear child?"

"Forgive my mother," whispered Jack, softly.

Mr. Doran's face brightened.

"I was sure you would say that," he cried. "Jack, dear, I have forgiven her already, and as soon as it is morning the minister here is going for her. Do you think she will forgive me and come? She must come and stay, for I can never let you go, Jack — dear, brave Jack! You have taught me a lesson."

And he drew the blushing, happy face down and kissed it with all a father's tenderness.

There were tears in the bright eyes when she looked up. For the second time within a few hours Jack forgot her manliness and was crying. But the tears and blushes gave a softness and charm to her face that made it wonderfully attractive to Malcolm Boyd, the young minister, and she looked so sweet and lovable and womanly that he felt an almost irresistible inclination to take her to his heart.

"She will be a woman worth the having," he thought; and then and there resolved to win her for his own.

Jack had meant to make some pretty speech to the minister, to thank him for helping her; but she only remembered now how she had felt his arms around her in the starlight, and, blushing, she hung her head in silence.

That was two months ago. She smiles now when she thinks of it, for she is no longer shy with the minister. Can you guess why?

Mr. Doran is building a beautiful little parsonage close by the village church, and rumor says that when it is completed Jack will go there as the minister's bride. Perhaps it is so, for she is growing so quiet and womanly that her happy mother, who is renewing her own youth in beautiful Glenside, says that God has doubly blessed Jack's venture.

Toads.

All children should know that toads are not only entirely harmless, but are among our best friends. They live on and destroy thousands of ants, spiders, and the many bugs that injure our gardens. In France they are considered so valuable in gardens that they are sold at from fifteen to seventeen dollars a hundred, or fifteen to twenty-five cents a piece.

The great Duke of Wellington, many years ago, found a little boy crying because he had to go away from home to school in another town, and there would be no one to feed the toad which he was in the habit of feeding every morning, and the noble-hearted Duke, sympathizing with his young friend, promised that he would see that the toad was fed every morning. This he did, and letter after letter came to this little boy from Field Marshal, the Duke of Wellington, telling him that the toad was alive and well.

Half a teaspoonful of common salt dissolved in a little cold water and drunk will instantly relieve heartburn.

A driving belt made for a Lawrence cotton mill is a monster power transmitter. It is 229 feet in length, double, making 458 feet of leather three feet wide, or 1374 square feet. When it is remembered that only about twelve square feet of the ordinary hide can be used in making belting, it may be calculated what a drove of cattle would be required to produce this one belt.

—Budd Doble brought eleven head of horses from California to Chicago with him. The pacer Arrow, 2.14, is among the number. Five of the remaining ten are yearlings. They are owned by W. H. Wilson, of Abdallah Park, Cynthiana, Ky., and are Senator Rose (brother to Le Grange, 2.23½), by Sultan, dam Georgiana by Overland, Ottoman, by Sultan, dam Montana Maid by George Wilkes; The Turk, by Sultan, dam Ida Elliott by Allie West; Rio Grande, by Sultan, dam Wiggle Waggle by Prompter, and Pacific Slope (brother to Sunny Slope, 2.29¼), by Sultan, dam Dido by Hiatoga. The remaining five are 3 and 4-year-olds, the property of Captain Cole, of California, and are consigned to John E. Turner, of Philadelphia.

A PLUCKY MULE.

Running the Gauntlet of a Confederate Cannonade.

Sometimes the mule is called upon for special service, requiring qualities for which he does not generally receive credit. The lines were tightening about Charleston when Admiral Dahlgren's fleet began operations in the harbor, and rendered it practicable for the troops on shore to advance with some hope of being able to hold points previously untenable. During the night a detachment of the Tenth corps dislodged a picket post on the eastern end of Morris island, and when daylight came had thrown up quite a formidable beginning for a field work. But the place was within easy range of Fort Sumter and Battery Wagner, and every Confederate gun that could be brought to bear began to drop shell into the little earthwork. It was thought that an attempt was about to be made to carry the place by assault, and, while there were men enough to hold it, they were a little short of ammunition. The only practicable road was a mile and a half of hard, smooth sand beach, commanded from end to end by the Confederate batteries.

But there was a combination in the Federal camp that was equal to the emergency; namely, a fleet mule and a plucky driver. The mule is mentioned first, only because he has long since kicked his last kick, but the driver, if he still survives, will acknowledge that without the mule he could not have done what he did. It may be assured that the mule had a good feed of oats before he was called upon to run the gauntlet, and possibly the driver, too, may then have felt justified in fortifying the inner man. Be that as it may, just before noon a few boxes of ammunition were thrown into the lightest available wagon, and, after looking the harness over carefully, the driver took his seat in the shelter of the sand hills. The mule stood with his extensive ears raking aft and a wicked gleam in his eye, as if the oats were beginning to rise into his brain.

"Good-by, boys! G'up, mule!" and the equipage started down through the dry sand to the hard level of the beach. Mule shook his head and executed a demi-volt when he felt the damp sand under his feet, but driver soothed him with endearing words. It had not yet dawned upon the Confederates that the expedition was intended for the relief of the garrison. But presently the gleam of intelligence was indicated with a rush in the shape of a shell from the southeast angle of Sumter. It struck the water fairly in line, ricocheted, and burst over in the marsh; but it was the signal for action. Up went the whip, and the mule gathered his mighty hind legs under him. For a moment it was uncertain whether he was going to kick or run, but a few remarks from the driver convinced him that there was demand for forward movement, so he "lit out for all he was worth." At least thirty guns commanded that stretch of beach, and they pounded away as fast as they could be fired. Now and then a shell would burst rather too near the mule's ears for comfort, and he would sheer violently and try to make for home. But the gallant driver plied the lash, and held him to his work.

At length a ten inch shell tore up the beach and exploded so near that the mule was entirely demoralized; but not so his driver. Leaping down from his seat he caught the mule by the head, backed him rapidly round once or twice, and was off again on the keen jump before the gunners could get his range as a fixed object. On he went, and at last dashed into the redoubt; but there was no shelter in it for the mule. His ears waved conspicuously above the low lying parapet.

The ammunition boxes were tumbled out unceremoniously, and the mule's nose pointed for home! With the lightened load and the prospects of unlimited fodder, he beat the previous record. But the Confederate artillerists were on their metal now. They had failed to stop the supplies, but their hearts burned for revenge. Their shots now came more from the rear, and bets were freely offered with no takers, on what the result would be should the mule have a fair chance to kick a ten inch shell, as it were, "on the fly." The crescendo scream of shell chasing him up the beach, lent wings to his heels, and he fairly flew toward the sheltering sand hills. There were only a few rods more to be covered, when some careful gunner made a close calculation as to the lengthening range, and pulled his lanyard almost in the nick of time. The huge mass of iron struck the beach, as it seemed to the anxious spectators, exactly behind the wagon, and the next instant nothing was to be seen there but a cloud of white smoke and brown sand. In an instant, however, this floated away, and the mule was seen vigorously reducing to kindling wood what was left of the quartermaster's wagon.

And the driver, where is he? Well, he was apparently knocked over by the explosion, but he got on his feet in a moment, and, having cut the traces, was on the mule's back in another, waving his hat in response to the cheers that rolled across the water from Yankee blue jackets, from Confederate garrisons, and from the dark blue masses that crowned the distant sand dunes.

It is a pity that the driver's name has not been preserved, for his daring act certainly deserves recognition and reward. Perhaps he received both, but the writer has been unable to find mention of the fact.

—Sateens are the first to put in an appearance, and have been on the counters of our leading merchants for some time. There is a pronounced change in the designs from last season but hardly for the better, for while some of the patterns are in tiny figures of flowers, stars, dots and interlaced rings, the majority show rings, blocks and all sorts of odd shapes and designs, but all large and showy. It must be admitted that these goods, made up as exhibited in a window of a leading dry goods house are exceedingly stylish. But we think most people will prefer the tiny stripes like those seen in the suitings of last year and reproduced in the sateens of this season.

FASHION NOTES.

—Red is a color prevalent in cotton goods, as elsewhere, and the red and white plaid or striped gingham does not look badly after all, on young people.

—Shoes are cut low over the instep. Indoor shoes for the afternoon or evening are of kid, embroidered with beads,; a very tiny bow of ribbon is placed in front. They are peaked at the toe and have moderately high heels.

—Out-of-door jackets are made tight-fitting at the back, but loose in front, with a gentleman's collar and revers, and fastened with one button only at the neck. Another model is turned back with deep revers all the way down, opening over a sort of skirt vest, which is often braided or embroidered.

—The new ginghams are more elegant and costly than any other cotton goods ever brought into the market before. They are as soft and fine as taffeta silk, and, in fact, closely simulate in the finer qualities a silken fabric. Fine checks black and white, pure indigo-blue and white, azure and white, and gray and white are in demand for morning dress, trimmed with white embroidery.

—We shall certainly see this season a decided return to white *lingerie*. The stiff, starched linen collar will not reappear, but we shall have the large turned-down lace collar, so elegant and becoming. Also collarettes of fine linen etamine, trimmed with thread lace. This collarette is formed of a sort of puffing round the neck, with a deep gathered frilling all round. Sometimes the collarette is continued in front into a sort of pointed plastron, which is laid over the bodice, and is a pretty finish to an afternoon or dinner toilet.

—It is astonishing what variety a modiste of taste contrives to introduce in the costumes she makes for her fair clients. This spring's fashions are less exclusive than ever. It had been predicted that short round waists were coming in again, with full bodices and flowing sashes. This prediction is only being realized in part. Round waists are seen, but not short—at least, not shorter than the natural place. Sashes are very wide and draped round the waist. But this is only one model among many equally adopted by fashion; peaked bodices are also much in favor. They are made plain or full, according to the wearer's figure, and the chief consideration is that they should be perfectly fitting and suit the style of the person for whom they are destined.

—The lace striped and figured are shown in all colors in stripes of various colors, and plain goods for combinations, or for costumes of stripes of two widths, or for solid costumes of hair-line stripes or plain goods; the fancy of the wearer decides this matter. The colors of these cottons are simply bewitching. Exquisite rose tints copied from the lovely pinks seen in old Meissen china, and pale turquoise blues, are shown in stripes of two delicate tones of the same color, one but slightly paler than the other; and these stripes are placed side by side with a band of creamy lace or a stripe in ecru or cream twist of unbleached cotton. Two shades of silver-gray are thus used side by side. In some an "all-over" pattern of lace forms an arabasque design over the stripes. These dainty patterns come in pink, cream-white and blue. The third color is sometimes introduced as a ball pattern figuring the stripe. Thus there are inch stripes in cream and white, with the cream stripes dotted with blue.

—The heliotrope color is still in great favor for dressy toilets, for receptions, dinners, weddings and so on—that is, of course, for married ladies who wish to be dressed soberly, if with elegance. The pretty violet shade which has been named heliotrope is less hackneyed than blue, green, or brown. Red is always handsome, but less easy to wear. This beautiful heliotrope tint, which comprises so many shades from pale mauve to the deepest purple, is therefore a great resource. The shades are generally chosen for an elegant toilet. All the front part of the dress, bodice and skirt, for instance, will be of light-colored silk, trimmed with velvet in applique, or embroidery in silk and beads in fine graduation of the same tint, while the back of the bodice and the deep train will be of dark-colored velvet. Satin is generally chosen for the lightest and velvet for the darkest shade, but plush and moire antique or peau-de-soie may also be employed, and the last is particularly suited, too, for the ground-work for silk and bead embroidery, to which are often added threads of gold, silver or steel.

—One of the most striking innovations in the new fashions of the season is that the turn-up collar, which has reigned so long, is now very generally dispensed with. A very elegant though extremely simple dress for a young lady shows one of the latest styles of fashion. We will describe it in detail. The material is a soft kind of nun's veiling of a pretty shade of mouse-gray. The front of the bodice is very finely plaited in small plaits like those used in lingerie, the plaits are fastened down as far as the middle of the chest; thence they are no longer stiched down, but remain loose; the fullness thus produced is gathered together again into a point below. This bodice comes down a little beyond the waist. The upper-skirt is very finely gathered on to it, falling loose in front almost to the edge of the underskirt, then slightly draped upon each side very much at the back. The underskirt is of mouse-gray fancy woolen material, with fine streaks of dark brown arranged in series of three and five. The sleeves are finely plaited on the upper part from the shoulders down to a little above the elbow, whence, the plaits being no longer stitched down, it forms a sort of loose puffing, which is gathered on to a plain band. There is no standing-up collar round the throat; the bodice is meant to wear with a deep turned-down lace collar, gathered all round, Pierrot fashion, and fastened at the back.

HORSE NOTES.

—The little midget, Freeman, is now considered among the very best lightweight jockeys in the West.

—There will be a day's trotting at the Pimlico track, Baltimore, Md., on July 4.

—Miss Ford, with $10,215 to her credit, was Enquirer's largest winner last season. Forty-one of Enquirer's ran.

—Mr. Salisbury says that, barring accidents, he will start Director in the stallion race in California in the autumn.

—Mr. De Turk, of Santa Rosa, declined an offer of $5000 for the use of Anteeo, 2.16¼, during the stud season.

—Current reports say that Pilot Knox, 2.19¾, will be one of the stallions in Hartford's $10,000 stake next September.

—Charles Owens, who has gained some distinction as an amateur jockey "between the flags" in Ireland, has arrived in this country.

—The Pennsylvania Association of Trotting Horse Breeders will hold their annual meeting of 1888 at Du Bois, Pa, on September 4, 5, 6 and 7.

—The second annual meeting of the New England Association of Trotting Horse Breeders will be held at Mystic Park, Boston, September 25 to 28.

—George Hakes, the Illinois breeder and turfman, has purchased of J. L. Harris the 4-year-old trotting stallion Patula, by Pancoast—Eden Lassie. Price paid, $2500.

—Coupling horses in the book betting, where two are entered from the same stable, is now the order at New Orleans, in accordance with the provisions of the new racing rules.

—Prince Wilkes has a full brother. The youngster was dropped at Highland Farm, Lexington, recently. We hope that it will grow up into as good a track performer as the chestnut gelding owned by Mr. George A. Singerly.

—Milton Young denies that he has made any agreement with the Dwyers looking to the purchase of Pontiac for stud purposes. The horse at present is not for sale, as it is believed that he will stand the training.

—Crit Davis, Harrodsburg, Ky., has commenced to jog Prince Wilkes, Johnston, McLeod, and Katherine S. Mr. Davis writes that Prince Wilkes is not so fleshy this spring, and that he will be in shape earlier than last season.

—Percy Talbott has sold the bay mare Silverone, 2.19¾, by Alcyone, dam Silverlock by Mambrino Time to Sam Gamble, of San Francisco, Cal., for $6000. Silverone was foaled in 1882. She made a record of 2.24½ in the Gasconade stake race of 1885, won by Patron.

—The bay stallion Brynwood, 4 years old, by Mambrino Patchen, dam Nannie L., by Messenger Duroc, died March 20th, in the American Institute building. He was owned by George K. Sistare, and caught cold in being shipped from Orange county to New York.

—The Hampden Park Association, Springfield, Mass., at a meeting on March 17, elected the following officers: L. J. Powers, President; Charles Fuller, Vice President; E. C. Robinson, Secretary and Treasurer; Executive Committee, D. O. Gilman, A. F. Wildes, C. F. Shean and J. W. Goodrich.

—The Island Park track (between Albany and Troy, N. Y.) has been widened on the upper turn, and a new club house has been built. The Clay stakes, a guaranteed purse of $3000 for horses that have not beaten 3 minutes, will be trotted for on June 13, 1888.

—The brown pacing gelding Riley, 2.20, by Howard's Copperbottom, was permanently injured in a collision on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad while being taken from Freeport, Ill., to Rockford. Sam Chapman, his owner, entered suit for damages against the company, and was awarded $3500.

—The Great Eastern Circuit comprises the Driving Club of New York, May 22-25; Goshen Driving Club, May 29 to June 1; Hudson River Driving Park, Poughkeepsie, June 5-8; Island Park, Albany, June 12, 13, 14 and 15; Charter Oak Park, Hartford, June 19-22; Beacon Park, Boston, July 3 6, and uniform classes and purses have been arranged throughout the circuit.

—W. H. Wilson, Abdallah Park, purchased all of the Sultan foals dropped at Mr. Rose's ranch near San Gabriel, Cal., in 1887. There were only three colts and one filly. They were got just before Sultan was shipped to Kentucky. Mr. Wilson also purchased a yearling filly by Stamboul, 2.17½, dam by The Moor. The five youngsters were brought over by Budd Doble, and arrived at Abdallah Park on March 13.

—C. J. Hamlin makes the following offer to General B. F. Tracy: "I will trot at the coming fall meeting of the New York State Trotting Horse Breeder's Association, or at the Buffalo International Fair, two Village Farm 2-year-olds, one the get of Mambrino King, and one the get of Almont, Jr., against two Marshland Farm 2-year-olds, one the get of Mambrino Dudley and one the get of Kentucky Wilkes, for any consideration that you may suggest. I will also trot a 3 year-old by Mambrino King against the tried 3-year-old named by you by Kentucky Wilkes.

—Stallion fees are higher in England than in America. Hermit, the nestor of English sires, stands at the Blankney Stud, in Lincolnshire, at 250 guineas, or $1250; book full. With him stand Galopin and Bendigo, each at 100 guineas, or $500. Robert the Devil, Hampton, Bend Or, Ormonde, Springfield and St. Simon, all stand at $500; Sterling, Petrarch and Isonomy stand at $750; Muncaster, Foxhall, Thurio, St. Gatien, Sweetbread, Barcaldine, Londesborough, Peter, Galliard, Wenlock, Melton, Master Kildare, Carlton, Wisdom, Philamon, Trappist, George Frederick, Camballo, all stand at $250, a price that is considered excessive in this country.

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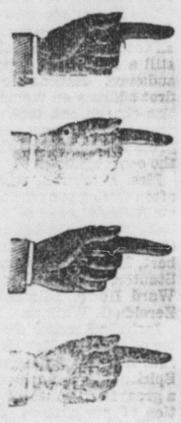

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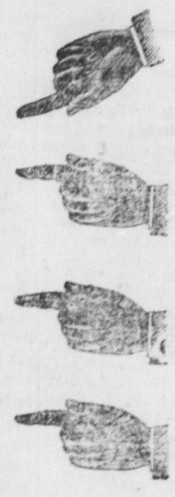

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